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SICK, LAME AND LAZY

An Aggregation That is Out of Luck But Still in Hope.

ALL OF THEM WANT TO FIGHT.

Story of Sergeant Who Was Laid on the Shelf as His Comrades Started Across and Who is Now in Shape to Perform the Duties of a Real Soldier.

(Passed by the Censor.)

Correspondence The Yorkville Enquirer.

Camp Sevier, June 25.—Quite a

large number of men who are now

included in what is known as the

"casual battalion" at Camp Sevier,

man in that number who stands a

chance is as happy as can be. The

"casual battalion" is made up of men

from various organizations of the old

Thirtieth division who, because of

physical defects, were unfit for over-

seas duty. More than 500 were left

behind when the "Old Hickory divi-

sion" went away because of bad hearts,

eyes, legs or other physical short-

comings. "The sick, lame and lazy

gang," is the moniker that soldiers

have placed on the casual battalion.

It is, except as to be so unfortu-

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VICTORY BY AIRPLANES

They Sow Destruction and Death Everywhere.

ANOTHER BIG ATTACK IS COMING.

German are in Position Where They Must Continue Offensive; But There is Little Chance of Their Being Able to Score Another Surprise Like those of March 21 or May 27.

New York World.

Paris, June 30.—The hull on the

French front persists, at any rate so

far as it concerns the new German

offensive against the British. The

British, French and American troops,

however, are not inactive. Not only

have they stopped numerous German

raids aimed at sounding the Allied

line, but they have executed brilliant

successful detailed operations which

showed their keenness.

The Americans at Chateau Thierry,

the British in Flanders and the French

in the interesting advance they have

just made west of Soissons between

Amiens and Compiègne show themselves

prepared to answer the German at-

tacks.

Ludendorff Must Attack.

There is no doubt that Ludendorff

is preparing a new offensive. As I

soon in my last article, he is con-

vinced that the attack through the

economic and political situation in

Germany. But he must have been

embarrassed by the recent Austrian

defeat in Italy, by the seriousness of

the military crisis in Austria-Hungary,

by the Bolshevik troubles agitating

Russia and by the ever-increasing

difficulties within the German empire

itself. He cannot hope for a sensational

surprise like that of March 21 and

that of May 27. The Allied high

command is on its guard.

It must not be forgotten that Lu-

dendorff still holds the latter strat-

egical position and has the greater

facilities of manoeuvre for attacking

masses.

Big battles are to be expected in the

summer months. Where will they

take place? Perhaps on every front.

But one must look attentively to

certain rivers exercising attraction for

the Germans—the Marne, the Oise

and the Meuse.

Activity in the Air.

Ludendorff must be hindered in his

plans by the Allied aviation forces.

The communiques speak of incessant

bombardment of the German rear

lines. Yet they do not say anything

that could lead to the conclusion

that German aviation does the same

behind our lines. They al-

ways take advantage of the night, in

daylight German aviation is com-

pletely handicapped. Its activities

have carried him even to Rouen, and

its bombers have attacked without

respite the channel ports and towns

along the front.

Gothas have returned to bomb

Paris, making the forty-sixth raid.

London, however, has fared even

worse.

Aviation is playing its role, and

there is no reason to cry out against

it for three hours of repulsions. Bar-

barages and reprisals are old newspaper

stories.

This war, as the German war

doctrines made it, is founded on terror

and extermination as means to

shorten and render it less costly in

human life. The Germans showed

this in the first days of the Belgian

invasion. The Germans still imagine

after four years of war that they can

terrorize and demoralize armies and

nations by using all kinds of destruc-

tive power and by barbarous treat-

ment of prisoners and populations of

invaded regions.

More and More Terrible.

The role of aviation has grown

during the war through the technical

progress of fabrication. The airplane

is becoming every day a more and

more terrible fighting weapon. Air-

planes can be divided into three

classes, chase, reconnoitering and

bombardment. In its last named

category the airplane has become a

decisive factor in the war. With ma-

chine guns and small cannon it takes

part in the fighting as much as the

soldiers, as was seen in the last

battles in Picardy, when eadridles

held and even scattered enemy

columns and convoys.

This is necessary. But the day is not

far off when it will be extended with

formidable efficiency to German soil.

When the end of the war will be near.

When the admirable American

soldiers shall be added innumerable

escadrides, the Allied high command

will show to the Allied peoples as well

as the German people why it was pa-

tient, and why without too hasty a

reply it has put up with Ludendorff's

offensive. It knows victory is in the

hands of its soldiers and on the wings

of its aviators.

BEARD AS A WITNESS

McLaurin Makes Public Letter From

Former Bull Moose.

To the Editor of The State:

The following is a copy of the letter

I received from W. P. Beard, Abbe-

ville, S. C., to which reference has re-

cently been made in the public prints

of the State:

"Abbeville, S. C., March 5, 1918.

(Confidential.)

"Dear Senator:

"I appreciate your effort in my be-

half and also recognize the fact that

the leaders of my own faction are

sacrificing me to save themselves. The

rank and file are true and do not

desert my loyalty, or that I am ca-

pable of throwing what political in-

fluence I may have behind President

Wilson to help win this war for the

United States, notwithstanding our

political difference, but they can do

nothing. Since I am caught between

the Charybdis of cowardice and the

Scylla of hate, the best I can hope

for is the fair minded men who know

that this is political persecution, in

forming judgment take into con-

sideration the fact that my whole

life is proof of a loyal nature, shall

not allow the injustice of this re-

sult to shake my loyalty to my country,

nor the fact that my political de-

sertion in time of need to cause me

to lose faith in humanity.

"I have realized for some time that

while Blease was right in his propa-

ganda and has the inclination to lead

the workers to political power he

hasn't the nerve to face the con-

sequences of possible failure in a real

attempt to accomplish it. That was

plainly shown in many instances.

"I am not getting Duncan Adams to

put in the 'Bull Moose' ticket as it

was called, then come out after he

was declared the nominee and

spelled the situation by deserting.

To Mr. Wilson, having the senatorial

view, while the 'Bull Moose' ticket

was milked dry. In 1914, he gave way

to pressure from certain favored

leaders and after declaring himself

neutral in the gubernatorial race al-

lowed his name used under cover to

help Richards against Irby and

Simms. In 1916, he, as you know and

protested against it, at the time asked

me to get Duncan Adams to put in

him and yourself on the Republican

electoral ticket with myself, then told

me when he found that I refused to

do so. You know he encouraged me

to put out that ticket for him at the

following general election, then he

again advised me against. Then he

got cold feet and left me in the

lurch. Now that I am convicted he

is afraid of his own previous lan-

guage and has deserted me.

"Sincerely yours,

"W. P. Beard